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## A New Phaneropterine Genus from South America (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae)<sup>1</sup>

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In a forthcoming revision of the genus *Ceraia* (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 116, in press) several species are removed to other genera. One of these, *C. zebrata* Brunner, requires recognition of a new genus which is described below.

The figures were competently executed by Mary Fuges.

### PERCYNA new genus

Type-species.—*Ceraia zebrata* Brunner.

Relationship.—Among South American phaneropterines, *Percyna* is more similar to *Ectemna* and *Euthyrrhachis* than to any others. On this basis, a relationship is presumed. The form of the fastigium of the vertex, pronotum, and female ovipositor are the points of greatest similarity. *Percyna* differs strongly from these genera in form of the male external genitalia, female subgenital plate, and shape and venation of the anterior wings.

Diagnosis.—Fastigium of vertex laterally compressed, raised, anteriorly and dorsally sulcate. Pronotal disc with a broad, velvety-black band at posterior border. Anterior wings with alternating green and creamy-white bands.

Male. Tenth abdominal tergite extended in two long arms,

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each apically compressed, with minute teeth on apical border (FIG. 2).

Female. Subgenital plate thickened; apically emarginate; with a longitudinal, mid-ventral carina (Fig. 3).

Description. Head.—Vertex weakly domed, higher than the dorsal surface of the eyes. Fastigium of vertex laterally compressed, somewhat elevated, distinctly sulcate dorsally and on anterior face. Fastigium of frons bluntly trigonal in frontal aspect, apex proximate to ventral base of fastigium of vertex. Facial profile markedly emarginate in region of clypeal-frontal suture. Eyes approximately spherical; protrusive.

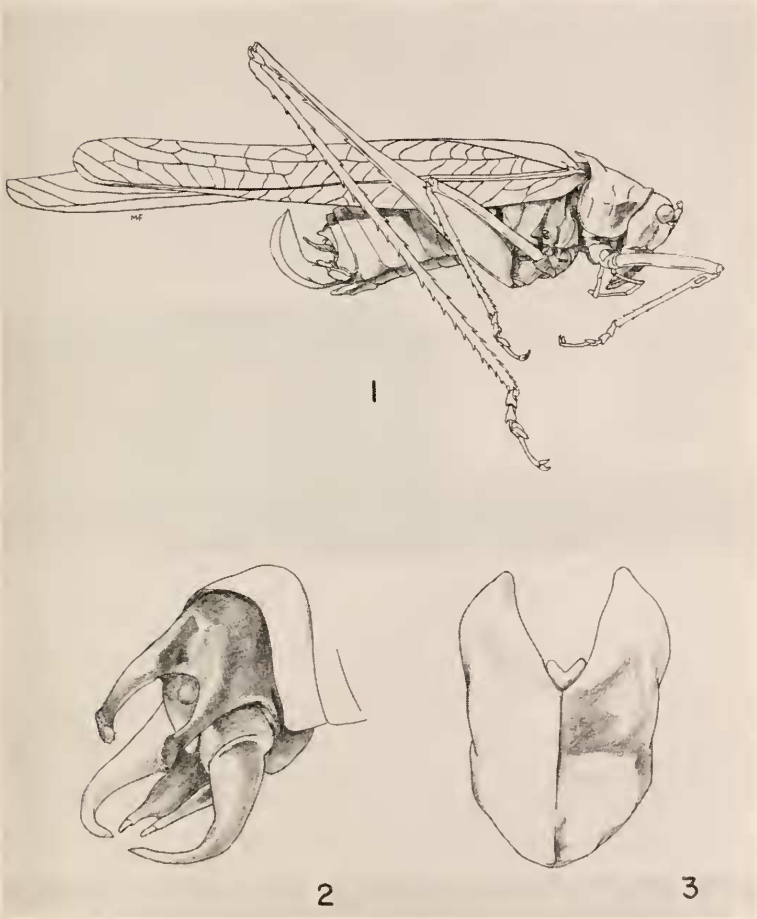
Pronotum.—Surface uneven, without punctations. Disc about 1.3 times longer than wide (greatest proportions); somewhat sellate; with the lateral carinae displaced ventrad as a ridge across the upper face of the lateral lobes; surface of disc rounding off into lateral lobes; anterior border weakly concave; posterior border arcuate; greatest width of disc across anterior end. Lateral lobes longer (anterior to posterior) than deep; the displaced lateral carina of disc appearing as a blunt, longitudinal ridge in upper third; this carina interrupted at mid-point and in posterior third by sulci which run toward, but do not reach, the disc; ventral border pronouncedly flared ectad; outline as in FIG. 1.

Wings.—Anterior wings elongate, narrow, about 5.7 times longer than wide. With simple venation (FIG. 1); vein Rs arising well beyond the mid-point of R; vein Rs branching well beyond its own mid-point, not joining MA directly, the joining effected by a cross vein; apex rounded. Male stridulating field (left anterior wing) with  $Cu_2$  thickened, extending across entire field.

Legs.—Anterior coxal spine present. Anterior femora slender; without spines along outer ventral border (except for minute, distal spinule normally present); with 2–3 small spines along inner ventral border. Median femora elongate, slender; with 2–3 spines along outer ventral border and 0–1 spine along inner ventral border. Posterior femora about 7.4–9.7 times longer than wide; with 4–7 spines along outer ventral border

and 5-7 spines along inner ventral border. Posterior tibiae with two apical spurs on either side.

External genitalia.—Male. Tenth abdominal tergite projecting posteriorly, posterolaterally extending as two long processes each laterally compressed at the apex, the compressed



FIGS. 1-3. *Percyna zebrata* (Brunner). FIG. 1, female; FIG. 2, tip of abdomen, male type, dorsoposterior view; FIG. 3, female subgenital plate, ventral view.

areas inturned and minutely toothed along their borders. Cerci simple, elongate, reducing in diameter distad and there incurved; apex a simple, acute, sclerotic tooth. Subgenital plate short; apically deeply emarginate; short styles present (FIG. 2).

Female. Tenth abdominal tergite projecting posteriorly; apically deeply emarginate. Ovipositor strongly upturned; apically acute; dorsal and ventral valves finely toothed as indicated in FIG. 1; outer face of dorsal valves with a few minute, spinate projections; base of dorsal valves conspicuously swollen. Subgenital plate thickened, fleshy in appearance; apex deeply and broadly emarginate; with a marked, mid-longitudinal ventral carina (FIG. 3).

Color.—Base color green. Lateral lobes of pronotum with the displaced lateral discal carina a light brown. Posterior border of pronotal disc velvet-black. Anterior wings with alternating green and creamy-white bands.

Distribution.—The genus is known only from the indefinite locality "Peru."

### ***Percyna zebrata* (Brunner), new combination**

*Ceraia zebrata* Brunner, 1891, Verh. k-k. Zool.-Bot. Gesell. Wien 41:131. Type.—♂, "PERU." [Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Zoology, Warsaw.]

A single additional specimen, a female, from "Peru" has also been examined. This specimen may have been examined by Brunner, but it was never recorded by him. It is in the collections of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Measurements (in mm), ♂ type first.—Total length (frons to wing tip), 39, 45.8; length of pronotum, 4.5, 4.9; width of pronotum, 3.4, 4; length of posterior femur, 21.1, 24.1; width of posterior femur, 2.2, 3.2; length of anterior wing, 30.7, 34.2; width of anterior wing, 5.7, —; length of ovipositor, 6.6.